

ITALIAN ARMY WINS FIRST BIG VICTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN

Captures Montefalcone, Important Strategic Point on Road to Trieste.

CITY IS TAKEN AFTER LAND AND SEA ATTACK

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Rome, June 10.—The Italian troops which crossed the lower Isonzo have won the first big victory of the campaign, in capturing Montefalcone, after several days' severe fighting. Montefalcone, which is three miles beyond the Isonzo and about sixteen miles from Trieste, is an important point on the railway connecting Trieste with Gradisca and Udine. The capture of the city was effected by combined land and sea operations. Italian torpedo boats giving assistance to the land forces by a bombardment of the Austrian positions on the hills behind Montefalcone.

It is now apparent that the Italian plan to turn the Austrian line at Montefalcone and south of Tolmino so as to effect a general retirement of the enemy and the consequent loss of Gorizia and Gradisca, on the Isonzo. This plan will undoubtedly involve tremendous fighting for the Austrians are strongly posted along the hills behind these two cities on a line in a semi-circular form about twenty miles in length. It is on the line of defense that the safety of Trieste depends.

The operations in the Adige Valley are progressing slowly. The attack on Rovereto, the key to the advance on Trent, is evidently to become a long siege, the Italians contenting themselves with a long range bombardment of the fortifications where the Austrians are in great strength on the march up the Valtà. The Austrians discovered that the Italians had abandoned the strong position at Fort Fossuccia, north of Montefalcone. It was equipped with heavy guns of modern type. The Austrians destroyed the fortifications before leaving.

Gen. Cadorna's Report.

The official report from Gen. Cadorna of the operations up to yesterday is as follows:

With the object of repulsing the enemy from dominating positions he still holds on the right bank of the Isonzo and establishing strong positions at the passages of the river we continued our operations on June 7 and 8. The enemy offered a determined resistance, favored by the lay of the ground and strong fortifications. Our passage was made more difficult by numerous obstacles placed on the bridges and in the roads and also by the flooded ground along the lower course of the river. Everywhere our troops fought with ardor and tenacity and succeeded in taking important positions, which enabled us to occupy the city of Montefalcone. The fire of our batteries considerably damaged the enemy's artillery at a number of points.

In the difficult region of Monte Nero a successful attack on our part led to the occupation of positions from which the Austrians fled, leaving one killed, one wounded, and sixty prisoners.

Near Caporetto seventy Austrian soldiers surrendered. In other regions our troops captured several hundred prisoners. Our losses were unimportant. Prisoners say the Austrians were considerably demoralized.

On the Tyrol-Frentino frontier our forces continue in close cooperation their action against positions which could be occupied in order to force the enemy to disclose his defensive preparations and permit the development of our operations. Notwithstanding the determined resistance of the enemy our troops have approached beyond the frontier, close to Falciano Pass, at the foot of the Sasso d'Alto.

A vigorous action was fought ten kilometers (about seven miles) north of Caporetto. A portion of our artillery remained in our hands.

In the neighborhood of Monte Croce fighting had been going on for several days. Our troops captured several hundred prisoners. The Austrians defended desperately. Our Alpine troops definitely took on the evening of the 10th, after one hundred prisoners.

An effort to prevent the Italians from crossing the lower Isonzo was made by the Austrians. They opened the dykes and broke down the walls of the city of Lussach, in the region from Gradisca to the sea. The attempt was, however, futile, most of the water being absorbed by the earth.

There has been an increase of activity on the part of the Austrians on the Isonzo since the arrival at Lussach, about thirty miles behind the battle front, of Archduke Eugene, commander in chief of the Austrian forces, who is reported to have brought messages from Emperor Francis Joseph that the position must be held at all costs.

Bombs dropped Wednesday by the Italian air force on the Austrian positions caused heavy damage to several of the Austrian lines which have been converted into strongholds. The Austrians shut up in Cattaro. One Italian torpedo boat was sunk in flames when it was hit by a mine. Another was killed by the explosion or drowned in an attempt to escape. The oil fuel reservoir in the military port was again set on fire. Thus although the airship was lost, being destroyed by bombs from an Austrian aeroplane, the raid was successful.

An Austrian torpedo boat was torpedoed and sunk in the Gulf of Trieste yesterday by an Italian submarine. The crew was lost.

AEROPLANES ROUTED.

Rome, June 10.—The Austrian air raid on Bari on the Adriatic coast was the result of an incident as spectacular as any of the dreams of Jules Verne. A reliable witness tells the story thus: "About 2 o'clock on the morning of June 1 two Austrian aeroplanes appeared over the sea at a height of 1,500 feet. One was coming directly across the Adriatic, the other from Brindisi."

Almost at the same time an Italian torpedo boat which had followed the aeroplanes from Brindisi appeared. Steaming at full speed and throwing a high wake on both sides of her bow, the torpedo boat began firing at the aeroplanes. The aeroplanes were unable to reply, but the other was high in the air and began dropping bombs. The vessel turned, stopped, backed and continued at full speed, successfully dodging the missiles from above.

The combat, which lasted nearly half an hour, presented a startling spectacle. Several bombs struck the water within a few yards of the Italian ship, which continued firing at the aeroplanes. Honors of the contest went to the Italian commander of the torpedo boat. "While the fight was progressing close to the coast a troop train filled with soldiers succeeded in passing the dangerous place without injury. The train here follows the coast line and is totally exposed. If the torpedo boat had not succeeded in holding the at-

CRISIS IN ALLIED ARMIES SEEN BY BRITISH WRITER

Sir William R. Nicoll, in an Editorial Believed to Be Inspired, Says Lack of Munitions May Prove Death Blow to Empire.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
London, June 10.—Very baldly but in despatching England is told in an article in the *British Weekly*, written by Sir William Robertson Nicoll, its editor, that a grave crisis in the war has come for the Allies.

The reverses of Russia in the east, which are likely to release 1,000,000 of Germany's finest soldiers for the western front, and superiority in arms and munitions, he says, give Germany renewed hope of reaching Warsaw, Paris and Calais.

The next three months will be vital, and unless the entire munition producing industry of England is at once organized and Lloyd George receives absolutely all that he demands the future is such as to "make one shudder." Sir William adds that it is highly probable that if the new Minister of Munitions is opposed at this time he will at once resign.

Every important newspaper in England has seized upon the article, believing it to be inspired. The most optimistic admit its force and its truth. "Germany's superior strength in munitions has given her a second great opportunity, of which it may be taken as certain she will take full advantage," says the writer.

He still hopes to reach Warsaw, Paris and Calais, and she will make the most determined efforts to attain that object.

The defeat of the Russians in Galicia seems likely to set 1,000,000 of the very best German troops free to aid in the offensive on the west. These troops will be powerfully supported by munitions of every kind, and there is no moral barrier to prevent the most cruel and reckless employment of every kind of weapon.

"We are likely to have to meet almost daily raiding parties of aeroplanes, which will be employed on a great scale. The Germans are almost certain to attempt an invasion, and all these things will happen while yet we are lamentably short of munitions. It is not conceivable that we can take the offensive upon the Isonzo."

The writer, after admitting the possibility that the German plans may miscarry and the Russians fail to collapse

tion of the Austrian army it is almost certain that the latter would have succeeded in destroying the train. The other arm, which had only three or four bombs left, scattered them over the town of Bari without doing any great damage. When the supply of bombs carried by both aeroplanes was exhausted the machines returned across the Adriatic.

ITALIANS REPULSED.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Rome, June 10.—The following official statement was issued today in Vienna regarding the operations on the Italian frontier: "On the Isonzo front attempts made by the enemy to cross the river at Plava, Gradisca and Sagrado were repulsed."

In the region of Faltich (Pierzo) and Croce di Carnaria, further engagements are occurring. On the Tyrol-Frentino frontier on the eastern front of Tyrol.

An attack by the enemy in the district near the Tonal Pass failed.

ITALIANS HOLD WEDGE.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
London, June 10.—The correspondent of the *Daily Mail* at Rome telegraphs that the Italians are now masters of the upper and lower reaches of the Isonzo, and that they have driven a wedge into the Austrian position just below Canale. The Austrian position is therefore held to be one of considerable peril, and the danger of a complete encirclement movement being effected is hourly greater.

The capture of Montefalcone, he says, cuts off all railway communication with Trieste except toward Gorizia. The Italians crossed the Isonzo near Villa Vencina and marched on Montefalcone practically through water owing to the flooded marshes.

It is considered likely now that Trent will not be abandoned, as recently suggested, although his general weakness necessitates the greatest care.

KING OF GREECE FAILING.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Athens, June 10.—The latest bulletin from the palace states that the King's general state is less satisfactory, but the wound from the operation is improved.

There are some traces of albumen and also an occasional slight catarrh.

Kidney Inflammation Develops.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
London, June 10.—King Constantine of Greece has developed a slight inflammation of the kidneys, according to an Athens despatch. His physicians do not, however, regard the symptoms as alarming, although his general weakness necessitates the greatest care.

DE WET ADMITS SEDITION.

Rebel Leader, However, Denies High Treason Charge.

LONDON, June 10.—Gen. Christian de Wet, one of the leaders of the South African rebellion, pleaded not guilty to a charge of high treason at the opening of his trial at Bloemfontein, says a despatch from there. He did plead guilty to sedition, however.

BABY WEIGHS 28 OUNCES.

Believed World's Smallest—Fed From Medicine Dropper.

CHITON, N. J., June 10.—Weighing only 28 ounces, Albert Edward Brun, born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brun of 60 South Street, is believed to be the smallest child in the world.

"The little fellow is normal in every way and there is no reason why he should not live to grow strong and big," said Dr. Morris Koshel, the attending physician, today.

Albert Edward is being fed milk and sterilized water from a medicine dropper. He has five lungs for a boy of his size.

His father, who is a silk spinner in the Forstmann & Huffman plant here, was born thirty-eight years ago in Alsace. He has two brothers fighting in the German army and two under the colors of France. Mrs. Brun, who is 19, was born in Italy.

GERMANS RETREAT IN TWO INVASIONS

Fall Back From Russian Baltic Provinces and From Shavli.

CLAIM ANY PRISONERS

BERLIN, via London, June 10.—Reports of the German forces that invaded the Russian Baltic provinces and of the German wing southeast of Shavli are admitted in today's official announcement from army headquarters. Further claims of the taking of Russian prisoners are made. The following is the text of the statement:

In the Western Theatre.

Battles at Souchez and Neuville continue. To the northwest of Souchez attempts of the French to make an attack were frustrated at the very start. To the west of Souchez, in the neighborhood of the sugar refinery, the French obtained minor advantages. An attack made by the enemy against our positions to the north of Neuville broke down. Advance attempts by the enemy east of Hebuterne failed. In the course of the latest battle there 200 Frenchmen made prisoners of the enemy.

In the region of Soisson and to the north of Hurlus we took possession of several enemy trenches.

North of Les Meuses French position was taken by storm and maintained, notwithstanding an enemy night attack. A number of machine guns and four mine throwers fell into our hands.

In the western part of the forest of Les Meuses sections of our outer trenches remained in the hands of the enemy.

In the Eastern Theatre.

To the southeast of Shavli the Russians offered strong resistance yesterday to our advance. Minor progress was made. The booty taken by the last two days in this district amounts to 2,250 prisoners and two machine guns.

The enemy brought forward reinforcements from a northeasterly direction in opposition to our encircling movement against the Lubysa. On account of this menace our wing was withdrawn toward the line of Bolognia-Zoghtia without being interfered with by the enemy.

South of the Niemen River we took 3,000 Russian prisoners in the pursuit of the enemy since June 6.

In the Southern Theatre.

The situation to the east of Przemyśl remains unchanged.

Fresh Russian forces advanced from the region of Mieladlow and Rohatyn to the south and the southeast of Lemberg respectively. Their attack was repulsed by parts of the army under Gen. Linsingen of the line of Lubysa, and of the Polish and Zurek, in the Dniester section.

East of Stanislaw and at Kalednia battles and pursuit continue.

TEUTON ARMIES UNITE.

Galician and Bukovina Forces Join in Driving Russians.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
VIENNA (via Amsterdam) June 10.—The Austrian armies which have been successfully fighting in Galicia have effected a junction with the Austrian armies in Bukovina, according to tonight's official statement, and now have the Russians in retreat. The statement follows:

Fighting is proceeding in the upper Bukovina district in the district of the Dniester and the Pruth. The advancing armies which have been successfully fighting in Galicia have now joined the army in Bukovina which yesterday crossed the Pruth, repulsing strong Russian forces southwest of Kotzmann.

At earlier communication says: "South of the Dniester the Russians have again lost ground. After many victorious engagements our allies (Poles) yesterday reached to the north of Kolomoia, the Kaluzhskaya-Korow line, and occupied the heights of the town of Kolomoia, which is a great strategic point. The day's advance amounted to 3,570 prisoners of war, 100 machine guns, and 100 Stanislaw.

Marconi Taps Austrian Wireless.

Paris, June 10.—A new invention by Marconi, known as "X-ray," making it possible for the Italian military authorities to intercept Austrian wireless messages which have proved of great military value, according to a report issued by Admiral Thon di Revel, chief of the Italian naval staff.

Saks Suits for Men

\$17.50, \$20 & \$23

Popular in price

Particular in cut

"Anybody in the clothing business can produce suits at \$17.50 to \$23, but it takes genius to harness high standards and low prices to the same rig."

"The advantage we have is that we made our reputation first on higher-priced clothes, and then turned our attention to the popular-price variety."

"We are not a cheap organization making popular-priced clothes, but a higher-priced organization setting high standards to the music of low prices."

"The result is, that a popular-priced garment with a Saks label in it, is as particular in cut as any garment we make, irrespective of price."

SPECIFICALLY

"At \$17.50, \$20 and \$23, we are showing browns, greens, checks, plaids, stripes, flannels, and innumerable others, in close-cut, soft roll, patch pocket models, fastening on one or more link buttons, and skeletonized to a shadow!"

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

GERMANS SAY U. S. IS IN PAY OF ALLIES

American Traveller Finds Growing Intense Hostility to This Country.

SECRET TREATY CHARGED

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
London, June 10.—The *Times* prints an article by an unnamed American who states that during a recent extensive journey throughout the German empire he found signs of a growing and intense hostility towards the United States. The German authorities seem to be trying to include the United States in the ranks of Germany's enemies, he says, and a report has been current for the past four months that the United States Government is in the pay of the Allies.

The writer found many persons who believed that there was a secret defense treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Responsible Germans, he says, declare that it would be much better for America to come out openly on the side of the Allies.

"The average German," the article says, "holds the American as a money grubber. No pretence is made to hide the feeling of contempt for the American people, who, the Germans allege, under a cloak of neutrality, supply the Allies with the means of their success in slaying the Germans."

"There is a bitter press campaign in progress against America. American affairs are treated in a hostile manner. One of the most influential newspapers published an article accusing American consular officials with being industrial spies and urging manufacturers and others not to furnish them with information."

"The situation of Americans in Germany is becoming unbearable, and it would be no exaggeration to say that the great majority of Americans now in Germany are sitting on packed trunks, ready to leave at a moment's notice when in the opinion of many will not be long delayed."

While relations between the United States and Germany are strained to the breaking point, yet this does not seem to be understood by the Germans. The American protest against the violation of the law of war by Germany and American public opinion are dismissed with a sneer. President Wilson's note respecting the Lusitania is popularly regarded as a bluff. The idea of Germany being brought to account by the United States and compelled to make war with more humane methods seems ridiculous to the average German. It is regarded as a presumption that America, the one country whose military strength is negligible and whose professed humanity is a mere sham of sentimentality, should dare to dictate terms to Germany.

It must be admitted that many Germans deplore the methods of German submarine warfare, yet I seemed to discover traces of distinct satisfaction in the thought that if neutral lives had to be sacrificed America is paying the heaviest toll. Nowhere in Germany is there any sincere regret or condemnation of the methods used in sinking the Lusitania. Many Germans took delight in assuring me that America, having had a taste of war, would henceforth be more cautious in future dealings with the enemies of Germany.

The writer declares that the hatred America and all things American is stronger even than the hatred for all intelligent except England. He quotes an important official as saying that this is only natural when it is remembered that the Americans are helping Germany's enemies. It is impossible, he explained, to make the masses of people understand that the Hague conventions sanctify the sale of arms. The writer asked this official whether any one was trying to make the people understand this, and he was told in reply, "Of course not."

The supervision of the interests of belligerent nations by American representatives, the writer states, is said to be the shame of the German authorities. This is to a great extent the reason, one informant told the writer, why Germany has exerted efforts to prevent the United States to break relations with Germany. The good offices of the United States, although exercised with the greatest tact and forbearance, seem for some reason to stand in the way of the general staff and the Admiralty, and to hamper their prosecution of the war with entire ruthlessness.

Nobody, he writes, tries to ascertain the American point of view, and there is no intention of doing so in the judgment of the outside world. "Hatred, futile rage, contempt and malice toward their enemies have distorted the outlook of the people. The country presents a spectacle of dumb and inaccurate political life, stifled by the weight of its mighty armor."

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GERMANY WHIRLING LIKE HUGE MACHINE

Units Battering Against Walls of Allies, Says London "Times" Neutral.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

London, June 10.—The *Times* neutral correspondent describes Germany as a huge centrifugal machine, which is flinging its forces outward. The longer it works and the higher the velocity of its gyrations, he says, the more its centre will become depleted and the more

intensely will the forces be crowded along the circumference, there to batter themselves to pieces against the walls formed by the military frontiers of the Allies.

The working of this machine, he says, is attended by continual and terrible consumption of energy, not only by the machine itself but by the wastage that cannot be replaced among the units which drive outward. Consequently there are no limits to the machine's working. It will slacken down when it can no longer be fed with enough units or force or when the supply of central energy gives out.

Against such a machine, he continues, only a well organized material force can prevail. It is a true, he contends, that the machine itself may suddenly break down in spite of its wonderful elasticity. A reverse lay, throw it temporarily out of gear. As yet, however, there have been few signs of such a contingency.

Although occasional indications are visible of the way in which the link process of tension is telling.

The writer examines the need of constant reports of victory and the denial of unfavorable news. He speaks also of the physical inferiority of the new waves of troops and reiterates the absolute faith of the whole people in the justice of their cause. They are unable to conceive, he says, that Germany ever intended aggressive designs and are completely ignorant of Bernhardi's books and similar works.

Even the name of Bernhardi, he says, is unknown among the masses of the people and his writings do not appear among the war literature in the book shops. Even the educated classes are astounded to learn of the influence and the wide circulation of his books abroad.

The people uniformly believe that the war is purely a defensive one, due to the wanton attack of jealous foes, and think that their country is really the most peaceful in the world.

The writer pays a high tribute to the concentration of national energy and the general spirit of economy which appears everywhere, a condition, he says, which contrasts favorably with conditions in Great Britain.

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